



Year 4 Geography Knowledge Organiser: How does water go round and round?



Subject Specific Skills

- Locate the world's continents on a map.
- Identify the geographical features, such as hills and mountains, of counties and cities of the UK.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including mountain and rivers.
- Use map symbols and key to build knowledge of the UK and the wider world.
- Identify the geographical features, such as coasts and rivers, of counties and cities in the UK.
- Label key features on the course of a river. Understand the process of the water cycle

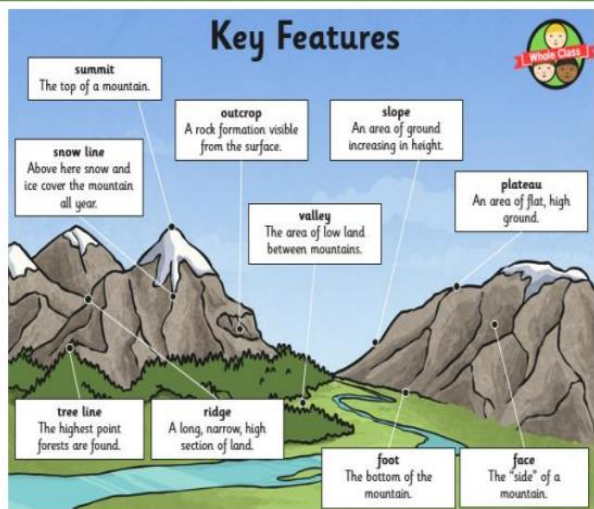
Prior Learning

- Name the world's 7 continents.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: hill, mountain, valley.
- Use world maps to identify the UK and its countries, as well as some continents, countries and oceans.
- Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: beach, coast, sea, ocean, river, season, weather.

Key Knowledge:

Mountains

Mountains are a land form that rises high above the surrounding terrain in a limited area. Mountains cover one fifth of the earth's surface and occur in 75% of the worlds countries. The largest range of mountains is in the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the highest mountains are at the bottom of the sea. Hawaii is at the top of a volcanic mountain in the Pacific Ocean.



Key Vocabulary

Continent: A large mass of land - Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australasia

Country: A nation with its own government

Physical Map: A map that shows features such as mountains and rivers

Hill: A naturally raised area of land

Mountain: A very tall raised area of land (higher than 600m)

Summit: The highest point of a mountain or hill

Range: A collection or group of mountains or hills

High Ground: Areas of land that are raised

Valley: A low area of land between hills or mountains

Source: The start of a river

Key Knowledge:

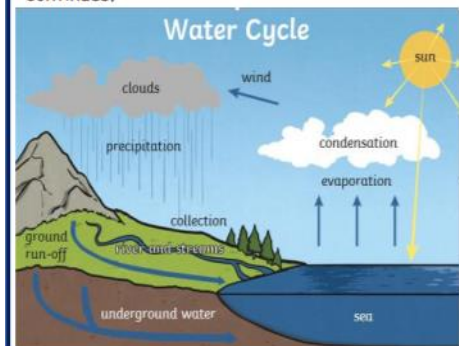
The Water Cycle

Evaporation- heat from the sun causes water to evaporate from the earth. It collects in the sky to form clouds.

Condensation- As water vapour in the clouds cools down it becomes water again.

Precipitation- Water falls from the sky in the form of rain, snow, hail or sleet.

Collection- Oceans and lakes collect water that has fallen. Water evaporates and the cycle continues.



Rivers

Rivers begin at their source. In higher ground such as mountains where melted snow and rainwater collects and forms tiny streams.

When one stream meets another it forms a smaller stream called a tributary. Many tributaries form a river.

The majority of rivers flow to make an ocean, sea or large lake. The end of a river is called the mouth.

Features of a River

